

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph on Page 5, line 6 to line 22, with the following amended paragraph:

In the example of Figure 3, switchable cholesteric mirror 2 is shown in combination with a switchable cholesteric polarizer of the opposite sense (reflecting respectively left-handed and right-handed polarized light). Figures 4a, 4b in a similar way show a device having a similar switchable cholesteric mirror 2 but this time in combination with switchable cholesteric polarizer of the same sense (both are reflecting left-handed (or right-handed) polarized light). The same effect as described with respect to Figure 3 can now be obtained by introducing a  $\frac{1}{4}$  lambda retarder 12 between the cholesteric mirror 2 and the switchable cholesteric polarizer 11. The  $\frac{1}{4}$  lambda retarder 12 may be a broadband retarder but preferably is centered around wave-lengths of 570nm. A partial display 1000 emitting non-polarized light having at the emitting side a  $\frac{1}{4}$  lambda foil, lambda having a value 500-600 nm. As a result, substantially all incident light in principle is reflected in the display mode. Also the effects of spurious light are diminished. Light passing the cholesteric polarizers described

above may become elliptically polarized at ~~larger~~ larger angles of incidence. In order to compensate for the ~~elliptically~~ it elliptical polarization, extra retarders can be used with a negative birefringence within the system. Such a retarder can be placed for example underneath the  $\frac{1}{2}$  lambda retarder of Figures 4a, 4b when cholesteric polarizers of the same sense is used. When the cholesteric polarizers ~~haveg~~ have the same sense, only a retarder with a negative birefringence is used without the need for  $\frac{1}{2}$  lambda retarder.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 5, line 23 to Page 6, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

A switchable cholesteric polarizer (mirror) 2, 11 can be produced by polymerizing mono and diacrylates in the presence of non-reactive LC molecules in the chiral nematic phase. During polymerization, some of the mixtures show the tendency of ~~to~~ phase separation. This tendency could be influenced by various parameters. For example, factors determining the kinetic chain length such as the initiator concentration and the UV intensity had a profound influence on the width of the reflection band. As known

with increasing molecular weight of the polymer, its miscibility with a monomer decreases. In the gels during polymerization, such a phase separation—~~leading~~ leads to concentration fluctuations ~~occurs~~. These fluctuations are fixed by the presence of the cross-links and the system further remains kinetically stable. As a function of time and temperature, no homogenization or change in the structure of the network is observed. Such a phase separation has also been observed for gels containing only diacrylate molecules. It was also found that when compounds, referred to as excited state quenchers, were added to the monomeric mixtures further increase in the bandwidth of the cholesteric mirror can be obtained. The change in the bandwidth of the cholesteric mirror as function of time for a system containing excited state quencher is shown in Figure 5. It can be seen that after a certain time the width of the band starts increasing before reaching a certain value where after it remains the same.